

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

Ms. Kennedy

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As a student of AP European History, you will have a couple of responsibilities to get you prepared for class this fall.

All assignments are due on the first day of school. They will be the first grades for the term and will be weighted accordingly. Failure to do the summer assignments will result in communication with your counselor to be dropped from the class. You will be tested on the summer material the first Wed/Thursday of school.

All information can be found on our class website at schoolology.com. This assignment and Cornell note template can be found on the Schoology website under summer assignment. Schoology may not be up and running until August.

Why Summer Reading and Work?

1. This will be your first experience with an Advanced Placement Course. The volume of reading that accompanies the course material is substantial (approximately 7-12 pages nightly). This will help prepare you for the amount of reading, analyzing, and course work that will be required for this course.

-Remember that this class is the equivalent of a college-level survey course in European History. The amount of work and expectations are congruent with a college-level course.

2. The analysis portion of these assignments will prepare you for the Document-Based-Question (DBQ) essay on the AP Exam.

3. Part of this assignment will prepare you to confront and evaluate history as it relates to the AP European themes.

4. There are many skills and prior knowledge, such as the geography of Europe and key vocabulary, which you will need in order to be successful in the course. By doing these assignments, it will help you be prepared to jump into this course and help me evaluate your skill level in order to prepare the skills that need to be taught.

Materials Needed for Summer Assignment:

- Textbook, Western Civilization by Jackson Spielvogel 10th Edition
- Attached Handouts and Instructions

Manage your time wisely! I suggest you do not wait until the last remaining weeks to start your assignment. Pace yourself. This will allow you to be successful on the assignment and help you to gain time management skills that will be NECESSARY for success in an AP class. As busy students, time management is CRUCIAL to your school success.

Assignment #1: Read pgs. XLII-LIX and Chapter 11 (Later Middle Ages) in the textbook Western Civilization and complete the study guide for Chapter 11. Be prepared to turn in assignment and take a quiz the first week of school. **I expect your answers to be hand-written in a neat and legible fashion.**

"The Later Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century"
Chapter 11 Reading Guide
Western Civilization -10 Ed. - Spielvogel

Name: _____

Period: _____

- 1.) What three main pillars of medieval life began to disintegrate during the 14th century?

- 2.) Explain what each of these pillars means/are.

- 3.) In the late 13th century (1200s), what weather event occurred and what was the effect it had upon the European population?

- 4.) By the turn of the 14th century (1300s), why wasn't Europe's population continuing to grow? Hint, think agriculture.

- 5.) Explain the following: what the "black death" is, where the black death originated, who brought the black death westward, and how it spread to the Middle East before getting to Europe

- 6.) When it reached Europe in the mid-14th century, describe:
 - a.) how it affected the population

 - b.) the path it took through Europe (hint: map on p303)

 - c.) at least three different reactions people had to their imminent fear of death

- 7.) What is a flagellant, where were they found, and what did they believe?

8.) What group did flagellants target? The flagellants conducted "pograms" what are these?

9.) Explain at least one way the black death affected art.

10.) Society had been structured into three segments known as "estates" between 1000 and 1300, what were they?

11.) How did the change in population during the 1300s affect the economy for landlords and peasants, particularly in England (p.305-6)?

12.) What was the "Jacquerie" - why was the French peasantry so upset and angry?

13.) How did peasant revolts typically end? Were they generally effective or ineffective for long-term change?

14.) Briefly summarize in a few sentences, and in your own words, what caused the tensions between England and France to heighten over time - eventually resulting in the breakout of the Hundred Years' War.

15.) In the early part of the Hundred Years' War, the English were successful in which two major battles? The second of these battles resulted in a temporary peace treaty called what?

16.) In 1415, the war continued - what happened at the Battle of Agincourt?

17.) What role in Joan of Arc play beginning in 1429? How did her role in the Hundred Years' War come to an end?

18.) Explain why European governments faced so much political instability after the Hundred Years' War.

19.) What is a "parliamentary body," otherwise simply known as a "parliament," and how did they become more prominent in England during this era? What two houses comprise the English Parliament?

20.) Why was a monarchy so difficult to effectively rule in France? In what ways might France NOT have been considered to have as much unity as England?

21.) What is a "taille gabelle" and how did French peasants feel about it?

22.) Modern day European borders and nations are very different from the 14th century. The lands that, today, are mostly called "Germany" were a collection of hundreds of monarchies (some large, others very small) known as what? How was it determined who ruled over the kings across this territory? (p316)

23.) Explain in a sentence or two why Italy was not considered a single, unified, centrally governed territory?

24.) What two trends does the book say you should know about Italy during the 14th century?

25.) Name some of the more powerful states of Italy in the 14th century.

26.) What is the papacy (PAY-peh-see)? When did it reach its highest power? What events caused it to lose some of its reputation in the late middle ages?

27.) What is a papal bull? Who issues them? What did the *Unam Sanctam* state?

28.) Why did the residence of the Pope and many cardinals change from Rome to Avignon?

29.) It is generally said the prestige of the papacy declined while at Avignon. Why was this the case?

30.) During the Great Schism, two men called themselves the rightful Pope. Who were they, and which kingdoms supported each?

31.) Marsiglio de Padua wrote *Defender of the Peace* where he said the church was only one element of society and should confine itself to spiritual functions and that the clergy held no special authority. Gradually more and more people adopted his theory, known as what?

32.) Because of all the chaos in the 14th century, Spielvogel argues Christians became increasingly preoccupied with death. A few notions to his argument are significant:

a.) People increased performance of "good works" - what are these and why did people do them?

b.) The concept of "purgatory" became increasingly important - what is it?

c.) People increasingly completed good works without clerics or clergymen - why is that significant?

d.) The expansion of "mysticism" - what is it, and what kinds of behaviors can be considered mystical?

33.) Prior to the 14th century, almost anything that was written in Europe was written in Latin, even though it was no longer the spoken language. What is vernacular? Name some authors who helped to expand the practice of writing in vernacular. What were some examples of their works? (pp.322-324)

Writer	Name of Works	Significance of Works and/or the Writer's Message

34.) Giotto is considered the forerunner of the Italian Renaissance. In what ways (name 3) was his art very different from other art being created during his time? Where was his work performed?

35.) Explain how life in urban life changed after the Black Death.

36.) How did gender roles change after the plague? What effects did this have on women?

37.) Describe the way the average middle or upper class child was raised in the late middle ages.

38.) Explain some fundamental flaws in the understanding of medicine according to what was believed by clergymen and "physicians" living in the 14th c. What was the general hierarchy of people who practiced any kind of medicine in those times?

39.) According to Spielvogel, what was the most extraordinary invention of the 14th century? WHY?

40.) What were two other important inventions of the 13th and 14th centuries? What makes them significant?

Assignment #2: Vocabulary Essential Concepts/Flashcards

Directions: Use the Internet or encyclopedia to identify the following terms and create flashcards to review. You will be tested on them the week of your return from break.

1. Abolition
2. Adequate
3. Adherence
4. Advocated
5. Agriculture
6. Amend
7. Analyze
8. Anti-Semitism
9. Arbitrary
10. Aristocracy
11. Articulate
12. Avenge
13. Belligerent
14. Bureaucracy
15. Capital
16. Capitalism
17. Centralization
18. Clergy
19. Clerical
20. Culture
21. Compel
22. Construe
23. Conscription
24. Contentious
25. Contribute
26. Credence
27. Deflation
28. Denounce
29. Depreciate
30. Destitute
31. Disenfranchised
32. Disseminate
33. Disintegration
34. Disparity
35. Diaspora
36. Elaborate
37. Emergence
38. Eugenics
39. Feudalism
40. Ideology
41. Inevitable
42. Inflation
43. Inquiry
44. Mercenary
45. Monarchy
46. Monopolized
47. Mutiny
48. Nation-State
49. Nobility
50. Oligarchy
51. Ostracize
52. Peasant
53. Radical
54. Rationale
55. Regime
56. Reprisal
57. Rout
58. Rural
59. Secular
60. Social (i.e. social history)
61. Sovereign
62. Stagnation
63. State (i.e. nation)
64. Status quo
65. Supplement
66. Tenet
67. Theocratic
68. Transform
69. Undermine
70. Urban
71. Waning

Assignment #3 – Maps of Europe- map on schoology (or google)

Directions: Fill in the map of Europe. Use the list attached for the map.

Nations and Regions	Cities
Austria The “Balkans” The “Baltic States” Belgium Czech Republic Denmark France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Italy Ireland The Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Russia Serbia Slovakia Spain Sweden Switzerland Ukraine Turkey United Kingdom (UK [ID England & Scotland])	<i>NOTE: Not all cities will be starred on the map provided.</i> Berlin London Moscow Paris Prague Rome St. Petersburg Vienna

Water: Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic, Rhine River, Danube River, North Sea

More fun with maps

EUROPEAN RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, AND PENINSULAS

Rivers

1. Through which four European capital cities (and countries) does the Danube River flow?
2. The Rhine River forms the western border between which two nation-states?
_____ and _____
3. The Seine River flows through which European capital city? _____
4. The Thames River flows through which European capital city? _____

Mountain Ranges

5. Nearly the entire nation-state of Switzerland is dominated by which range of mountains? _____
6. The Caucasus mountains form the border between Russia and which two Asian nation-states? _____ and _____
7. France and Spain are divided by which range of mountains? _____
8. Which mountain range forms Europe's eastern "border" with Asia?

Peninsulas

9. The southernmost nation-state on the Balkan peninsula is _____.
10. The Crimean Peninsula belongs entirely to which nation-state? _____
Is there a dispute over the Crimea?
11. Portugal and Spain make up the majority of the area of which European peninsula? _____
12. Which three European nation-states make up the Scandinavian peninsula?
_____, _____, and _____

EUROPEAN CITIES

Amsterdam, _____

Budapest, _____

Antwerp, _____

Copenhagen, _____

Barcelona, _____

Dresden, _____

Belfast, _____

Dublin, _____

Berlin, _____

Edinburgh, _____

Brussels, _____

Florence, _____

Frankfurt, _____

Geneva, _____

The Hague, _____

Istanbul, _____

Kiev, _____

Cologne, _____

Krakow, _____

Lisbon, _____

London, _____

Madrid, _____

Maastricht, _____

Salzburg, _____

Sarajevo, _____

Stockholm, _____

Strasbourg, _____

Venice, _____

Volgograd, _____

Warsaw, _____

Vienna, _____

Zürich, _____

St. Petersburg _____

Manchester, _____

Milan, _____

Moscow, _____

Munich, _____

Naples, _____

Nürnberg, _____

Odessa, _____

Oslo, _____

Paris, _____

Prague, _____

Rome, _____

Europe, c. 2003

